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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN called up the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President and the decision of the question arising thereon, which passed the Senate on the 24th of March last, but the vote on its final passage was reconsidered on the 19th of April. He said his object was to have the bill passed now without debate that it might go to the House and be perfected this session if possible.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, moved that the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading be reconsidered and that it be further amended in the Senate before being sent to the House. Agreed to.

The matter was then laid aside with the understanding that it should be taken up after the amendment should be prepared.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's message and accompanying documents in reference to the recent trouble at Hamburg.

Mr. THURMAN hoped it would not be taken up, because it would give rise to a very useless debate. There was more important business before the Senate than printing papers as mere electioneering documents.

A motion to take up the resolution was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 15, a strict party vote.

Mr. THURMAN then moved to lay aside and take up a bill recently reported from the Committee on Judiciary to prevent for the creation of a sinking fund to settle the indebtedness due from the Pacific railroads. Rejected by a strict party vote.

In the course of the discussion Mr. MORTON said he agreed with his friend from Ohio that there was but one object in having these documents printed, and that was to circulate them among the people, and convey to them information on this subject. He regretted to observe in reading the letters of Tilden and Hendricks, they did not see fit to take notice of this transaction at Hamburg, and transactions of a kindred character throughout the South. They had much to say about finances, economy and reform, but nothing about these murders.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said there had been murders in Pennsylvania, but the State authorities had arrested the murderers and six of them were now sentenced to be hanged. He had no doubt that thirty would be hanged before the authorities got through. Whenever the people of the South should take steps to have speedy justice meted out to murderers, he would say they had done well. In Pennsylvania, every man, no matter what his politics were, favored the punishment of criminals in that State.

Mr. PATTERSON inquired if the murders of the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania were political.

Mr. CAMERON—No, sir; but the murderers were all Democrats. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the regular order, the Post Route bill, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 17—and the consideration of Mr. Morton's resolution was received by a vote of 32 to 18.

Mr. THURMAN renewed his motion to postpone the Morton resolution and take up the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bills; but before the vote was taken, Mr. INGALLS, by unanimous consent, made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers, which was debated by Senators Ingalls and others.

Mr. MORTON inquired what had become of his resolution.

The CHAIR replied that the conference report was being considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. MORTON said he did not think that he would be drawn into a debate on this conference report, but his resolution had been switched off so handsomely that he felt called upon to say something in regard to the Senator from Ohio. It was true that there were murders in the Northern States, sometimes for gain, sometimes for passion, sometimes on account of hate; but there were no murders committed to control the politics of those States. The murders in the South were committed under the direction of men who wrote for newspapers and called themselves gentlemen. He desired to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, in which they talked about everything else, made no mention of the massacre at Hamburg. He would make the statement deliberately that Tilden and Hendricks dare not denounce the men who committed the murders at Hamburg, Coushatta, Colfax and elsewhere because the prospects of carrying four or five Republican States depended upon the influence and support of that class of men who committed these murders. Mr. Morton here had read the letter of Governor Chamberlain and the report of the Attorney General of South Carolina in regard to the Hamburg difficulty, and said that a terrorism now existed in South Carolina and nearly every other Southern State which prevented the punishment of any man who killed a negro. He challenged the Senators on the other side to name a single instance where a white man had been punished in the South for killing a negro.

Mr. MERRIMON—It is done repeatedly in my State.

Mr. WITHERS—So it is in mine.

Mr. MORTON said it was possible that if a white Republican and a negro got into a fight, the white Republican would be punished. [Cries of oh! oh! on the Democratic side.] Continuing his remarks, Mr. Morton said that with all that Governor Chamberlain could do, the prosecutions of these foul murders would come to nothing. If such men as Tilden and Hendricks and the leaders of the Democratic party were to come out and denounce these things, and demand that the perpetrators of these crimes be brought to justice, the murders would be stopped. It was no use to deny that these murders were for political purposes. His friend [Thurman] might as well try to conceal Mount Vesuvius by spreading his pocket handkerchief over the crater.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator from Indiana was so anxious to make his little partisan speech that he could not wait to have his resolution taken up again, but on this Indian bill he saw fit to make this stump speech. He entered the list with his armor on, and with that same old ancient saber to stir up the Northern mind, to make the people of the North hate the people of the South. He supposed the Senator from Indiana could not help it. This thing had come to be a chronic disease with him, and nothing seemed to afford him so much delight as to find a few more colored people in the South had been killed. When such things did happen the Senator thanked the Almighty. He [Thurman] could hardly help blushing for the Senator from Indiana when he was guilty of the small criticism that Tilden and Hendricks had not noticed the Hamburg matter. He would have made themselves the laughing stock of the whole country if they had done any such thing. How came it that Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President, made no mention in his letter of these Southern troubles? Why did not Governor Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, make liberal extracts from the speeches of the Senator from Indiana? Why did not Governor Hayes, a mild-mannered man and brave soldier, hoist the bloody flag instead of speaking in the language of mildness and kindness toward the South? If the statements of Governor Chamberlain and the Attorney General of South Carolina were true in regard to the Hamburg difficulty, then a crime had been committed which he could not find language to condemn. It added brutality to cowardice, the meanest and basest of vices. The shooting of prisoners was a crime too great to be described by words. No doubt there were indiscreet men in the South, and they were the worst enemies to that section. The entire militia of South Carolina was composed of colored men, and arms had been taken from white companies. The country was told not long ago by one high in station, "Let us have peace;" but instead of that it seemed there was to be no end of the crusade of hate towards the South. When was the country to have peace, if this thing went on?

Mr. MORTON answered, When murders ceased on account of race there would be peace. The crime of the Republican party was in talking about this thing—Let the killing be stopped and the Republicans will stop talking about it. He had read from the letter of acceptance of Hendricks, and said that gentleman did not condemn bloodshed, but condemned the party trying to make capital on account of that bloodshed.

Mr. SAULSBURY argued against the adoption of the resolution and for the punishment of the prepatrators of the Hamburg crime.

Mr. McMILLAN said in the South the relations between the whites and negroes in regard to labor were satisfactory, but it was in regard to politics that the trouble came in.

Messrs. Maxey and Harvey followed briefly, when Mr. McCREERY said the Senate had had a very heated partisan discussion, and he thought there should be time to cool off. He knew of a bill for the relief of a poor old man, and he hoped now as an act of justice it could be taken up and passed. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS said he proposed to do an act of justice to a good many old men and to the memory of many who had gone to their graves through the acts of the political associates of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. McCREERY—I deny that.

Mr. EDMUNDS resumed his speech, but before concluding the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bland's Silver bill was taken up as the regular order.

Mr. HALE suggested that the attempt of the gentleman [Bland] to force the bill through the morning hour was useless, and he thought the gentleman should withdraw his call.

Mr. BLAND replied that when the bill demonetizing silver was passed surreptitiously by men who represented the money sharks of the country there had been no filibustering, and it would be pusillanimous of him should he give up trying to get through his bill because of filibustering motions.

Mr. PIERCE said that the statement that that bill went through surreptitiously is untrue. It had been three years before Congress.

Mr. BLAND said it was a fraud.

Dilatory motions were made by Messrs. O'Brien and Townsend, of Pennsylvania, in order to consume the morning hour. The morning hour having expired the bill went over without action. Majority and minority reports of the Committee on Expenditures in the War department and in the Department of Justice were made by Messrs. Clymer and Caulfield, and ordered printed.

Mr. COX, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to repeal section three of the Resumption act of January 14, 1875, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin legal tender notes when outstanding, and proposed to allow an hour and a half for its discussion, and a like time for the discussion of a further bill, which he was directed to report providing for a commission on the subject. He would decline, however, to allow amendments to be offered. He opened the argument by declaring his belief that the fixing of a day for resumption was a hopeless menace to prosperity, that it would effect no good, and that it was utterly useless for all practical purposes. The best business men of the country had said so, and said so to his committee. The bill which it was proposed to repeal, in part, had passed Congress as a party necessity, under the whip and spur of the previous question.

Mr. HUBBELL, a member of the Banking Committee, declared that he should cheerfully vote for the pending measure, calling the Resumption bill a grave mistake.

Mr. CHITTENDEN opposed repeal and asked: Is not repeal repudiation pure and simple without any excuse or pallour? Mr. Chittenden quoted from the recent open letter of Mr. Hewitt in support of his position and urged that a four per cent. gold interest bearing bond would stop all further shipments of gold and turn the yellow current hither for investment in such bonds, making a substantial resumption of specie payments not long before 1879.

Mr. HOLMAN said that his answer to Mr. Chittenden's question: Why repeal the Resumption act? was, that carrying it into effect was absolutely impossible. It should be repealed because, while promoting the interests of capital, it was depressing those of labor and bringing the wolf to the door of every laborer's cabin; because it was a menace against every industry that employed labor.

Mr. CANNON called upon the Democratic side of the House not to do a half good thing in the passage of this bill, but to do a whole good thing by engrafting on it the Silver bill reported by Mr. Bland.

Mr. McMAHON said the pending measure did not begin to reach the evil, but he favored it as a concession to the people.

Mr. EURCHARD, of Illinois, of the Banking Committee, declared that he would vote for the pending measure would be a vote against resumption.

Mr. KASSON, also a member of the Banking Committee, protested against the resolution. He wanted a commission to take the whole subject into consideration. This bill had been presented by politicians just following the Democratic platform. The dangerous significance of this bill, and no man knew it better than Governor Tilden, was that it left no port to sail to, and no time at which to arrive. Instead of Liverpool as suggested by Tilden it was clearing "for Cowes and a market." [Laughter.]

Messrs. O'Brien and Wilson also opposed the measure.

When Mr. Hale discussed its party bearing, and Mr. Cox closed the argument by moving the previous question, Mr. HEWITT asked the latter to let the matter rest as a substitute a bill providing for a commission on the subject.

Mr. COX declined as having no authority from his committee. In the vote upon the previous question, most of the Republicans abstained from voting, leaving the House apparently without a quorum and preventing action.

After some time wasted in the call of the House, Mr. COX allowed Mr. Hewitt's proposition to be offered as a substitute and the previous question was seconded without objection. A vote was then taken on Mr. Hewitt's substitute, which provides for a commission of three Senators, three members of the House, and three experts to be selected by and associated with the Senators and members, to consider what measures are necessary and expedient in order to bring about the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible time consistent with due regard to the interests of the country, to report a bill embodying the results of its investigation on or before the 15th of December, 1876.

Mr. FORT wanted to know whether Mr. Hewitt offered this substitute as the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, but his question was only answered by loud calls to order and great noise and confusion, in which Mr. Speaker Randall took a leading part. As the vote progressed, great interest was manifested in the result. Mr. Stone had a chair in the area before the Clerk's desk and kept a tally of the vote, and a group of members gathered around him to watch how it was going. Others were making inquiries at the Clerk's desk and finally the Speaker *pro tem.* had to insist on members taking their seats and not interfering with the Clerks duties. Finally the vote was announced as, yeas 92, nays 104. So the substitute was rejected. The vote was then taken on the bill reported by Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was passed—yeas 106, nays 83, as follows:

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Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance, so far as it relates to finance and "reform," is a mere rehash of his last annual message. The St. Louis platform was also a rehash of the same document by the same hand. Here we have Governor Cox to offer as a substitute a bill providing for a commission on the subject.

Mr. COX declined as having no authority from his committee. In the vote upon the previous question, most of the Republicans abstained from voting, leaving the House apparently without a quorum and preventing action.

After some time wasted in the call of the House, Mr. COX allowed Mr. Hewitt's proposition to be offered as a substitute and the previous question was seconded without objection. A vote was then taken on Mr. Hewitt's substitute, which provides for a commission of three Senators, three members of the House, and three experts to be selected by and associated with the Senators and members, to consider what measures are necessary and expedient in order to bring about the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible time consistent with due regard to the interests of the country, to report a bill embodying the results of its investigation on or before the 15th of December, 1876.

Mr. FORT wanted to know whether Mr. Hewitt offered this substitute as the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, but his question was only answered by loud calls to order and great noise and confusion, in which Mr. Speaker Randall took a leading part. As the vote progressed, great interest was manifested in the result. Mr. Stone had a chair in the area before the Clerk's desk and kept a tally of the vote, and a group of members gathered around him to watch how it was going. Others were making inquiries at the Clerk's desk and finally the Speaker *pro tem.* had to insist on members taking their seats and not interfering with the Clerks duties. Finally the vote was announced as, yeas 92, nays 104. So the substitute was rejected. The vote was then taken on the bill reported by Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was passed—yeas 106, nays 83, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Banning, Bland, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Caldwell, Alabama; Caldwell, Tennessee; Campbell, Cannon, Casson, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke, Kentucky; Clarke, Missouri; Clymer, Coetzon, Colerick, Cook, Cox, Dibrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Gause, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Harrison, Harrold, Haymond, Hinkle, Hereford, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurd, Jones, Kentucky; Landers, Indiana; Lane, Lawrence, Lewis, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Mills, Morgan, Mutchler, Neal, New, Payne, Phelps, Poppleton, Randall, Ras, Reagon, John Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Savage, Sheakle, Singleton, Siemons, Smith, Georgia; Southard, Springer, Stinger, Stevenson, Stone, Tesse, Thomas, Thockmorton, Tucker, Turner, Van Vorhes, Vance, Ohio; Waddell, Walker, Virginia; Walsh, Wells, Whithorne, Williams, Indiana; Williams, Alabama, Wilshire, Wilson, West Virginia; Yates and Young—106.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Bagby, G. A. Bagley, J. H. Bagley, Baker, Baitou, Banks, Beil, Biair, Burchard, Illinois; Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Cronuse, Cutler, Danford, Davis, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Freeman, Frye, Gibson, Hale, Hancock, Hardenberg, Harris, Massachusetts; Henderson, Hewitt, New York; Hoag, Hoge, Hynan, Joyce, Kasson, Kelly, Kimball, Lamar, Lapham, Levy, Lynch, MacDougall, McCrary, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Monroe, Morrison, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, O'Neil, Packer, Page, Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Powell, Prate, Rainey, Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Sinnickson, Schleicher, Smalls, Smith, Pennsylvania; Strait, Stowell, Thompson, Thornburg, Townsend, Pennsylvania; Tufts, Wait, Walker, New Hampshire; Ward, Warren, Wells, Mississippi; White, Whiting, A. S. Williams, Michigan; Willis, Wilson, Iowa; and Woodburn—86.

Mr. COX then reported a bill for a commission of three Senators, three Representatives and three experts to inquire, first, into the change that has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the causes thereof, whether permanent or otherwise, the effect thereof on trade, commerce, finance and productive interests of the country, and the standard of value in this and foreign countries; second, into the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country, and if restored, what the legal relation between two coins, silver, and gold shall be; third, into the question of the policy of continuing legal tender notes concurrently with the metallic standard and the effect thereof on the labor, industry and wealth of the country; fourth, into the best manner of providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments, the commission to report on or before the 15th of January, 1877. An hour and a half debate on the bill took place, turning chiefly on the question whether the bill demonetizing silver was or was not passed through the House surreptitiously and without reading, the affirmative being held by Messrs. Bland, Holman and Fort, and the negative by Messrs. Kasson and Townsend, of Pennsylvania. Finally the question was taken and the bill passed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the sale of the Osage lands in Kansas to actual settlers, was made by Mr. Goodin and agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

The Chicago *Evening Telegraph*, Mr. Storey's evening paper, which has been a lively and exceptionally brilliant paper up to this time, having been a Tilden sheet since the St. Louis Convention, published its last issue Saturday evening. The editorial announcing its suspension says that the experience of the past eight weeks has demonstrated the fact that the city of Chicago and the surrounding country will not support an active afternoon daily, such as the *Telegraph* has aspired to be, and that the editor, therefore, leaves the field to his older and better established rivals.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Democrats Busy Turning Out Campaign Literature.

Investigation Reports Without Regard to Testimony, Silver Bills and Repeal of Resumption.

GENERAL NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1876.

The Governmental Indian Policy Outlined.

The Secretary of War and General Sherman, for some days past, have been almost daily in conference with the President and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the situation in the Indian country, and as to the policy of the Government in view of the present attitude of the Sioux. It has been determined that the necessary instructions and orders in regard to the matter will be sent to the Indian country, to station at all agencies in the Sioux country strong garrisons of troops, to preserve order, to observe the movements of the Indians and prevent hostilities. All the indians will be disarmed, their ponies seized, and it will be made hereafter requisite in drawing rations from the Government, that the Indians surrender their arms, ammunition and ponies, and if they do not willingly, they will be taken by force. All stores contraband of war in the hands of the Indians will be seized. In the opinion of the President, this will so cripple the operations of the savage tribes that they cannot carry on hostilities. A limited supply of ammunition to small hunting parties will be allowed, with certain restrictions, and under proper supervision. Indians returning to the agencies will be disarmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1876.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR COMPROMISE.

The Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill this afternoon agreed upon a report which will be presented on Monday next. It does not increase above the total of five million dollars. The changes are few and consist generally in the transfer of small amounts to secure the location of canals and the completion of some of the small House items omitted by the Senate.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice made majority and minority reports to-day. The majority report recommends the reduction of the judiciary fund to $2,500,000. It finds that Davenport, the Supervisor of Elections in New York, has not accounted for $34,000 given him from the Ku-Klux, fund and that the President and Attorney General (Akerman and Williams) who supplied Davenport with $34,000 diverted it from its proper purpose to one entirely foreign to the objects of the appropriation intended, therefore, that the Supervisorship of Elections be abolished and that the election laws of Congress be repealed; or if not repealed, that strict accounts shall be made of the Ku-Klux fund, no part of it to be used in the machinery of elections; that the Attorney General take the necessary steps to recover the $34,000 unaccounted for, and that no person be allowed to hold more than one office under the United States Government.

The minority report says that the majority report is merely a campaign document, defends John J. Davenport and claims that the charges against Akerman Williams and Davenport are entitled to commendation.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Danford to-day presented the views of himself and other Republican members of the Committee on War Expenditures in the War Department. The report characterizes the report of the majority as campaign literature and non-concurs in the sweeping condemnation of Ingalls and Brega in the moth eaten affair.

UNANIMOUSLY VINDICATED.

The House committee investigating Judge Wylie, of the District Supreme Court, unanimously declared that there is no evidence to warrant his impeachment.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session confirmed John G. Ellis as Postmaster at Welton Junction, Iowa; Samuel F. Cooper, of Iowa, Consul at Glasgow; Harmon Van Ar

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1876.

THE Alabama State election takes place to-day.

TILDEN and HENDRICKS cannot say their letters straight.

THE exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, last week, were valued at $1,040,638.

THE Massachusetts Prohibition State ticket has entirely broken down, both morally and personally.

THE revival of English influence on the Continent is the most striking and significant event that has occurred for years.

TILDEN'S letter of acceptance makes no reference to the Hamburg butchery. It would, undoubtedly, have commended it if the writer had dared.

ROBERT REDICK, Esq., A. C. POWELL, both of Hancock county, Ohio, and both influential Democrats, have declared for HAYES and WHEELER.

THE frantic efforts of TILDEN and HENDRICKS to convince both wings of their party that black and white, hard and soft, are really one and the same thing, will dismally fail.

TILDEN'S great "reform" letter was published on Saturday. To-day he will have to answer in court to a sworn charge against him for embezzling the fun is of the St. Louis and Alton Railroad.

THE *Post* cannot find time to investigate the charges of embezzlement brought against TILDEN under oath in the courts, yet can scratch up any slander against the smallest Republican official in any distant State.

"A LEPROUS league of spoilism and debauchery" is the Chicago *Times'* pet name for the Illinois composite Democratic State ticket. It also exactly describes the union of TILDEN and HENDRICKS on the national ticket.

THE clearances of grain from Atlantic seaboard ports for Europe, last week, were 500,000 bushels of wheat, including about 100,000 bushels for the Continent; 1,100,000 bushels of corn, nearly all destined for the United Kingdom; 59,000 bushels of rye, mostly for Norway and Sweden, and 178,000 bushels of oats for France and the United Kingdom, chiefly to the latter.

THE "Independents" of Illinois have determined that the two candidates of theirs whom the Democrats have also chosen, including STEWART, the candidate for Governor, must choose which ticket they will run on. They cannot run on both. If they prefer to run on the Democratic ticket, the "Independent" Greenbackers will thrust them off their ticket and nominate others in their place.

CARY, the Greenback nominee for Vice President, is not, it seems, clean handed. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> The soft money Democrats of the House, who sympathize with the National Greenback ticket, are in despair over the discovery made here, the very day that Sam. Cary's nomination as Vice President on this ticket was announced, in the fact that Cary had been one of the chief lobbyists of the Venezuelan claims here. These Democrats do not see any other way than to have Cary withdraw, or, in case he hesitates, to force him off the ticket. Cary's connection with the matter was at the time his brother in-law, Stillwell, was our Minister to Venezuela.

GOVERNOR TILDEN is selling out his pardoning power for votes. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is authority for the statement that he has recently pardoned and restored to citizenship JOSEPH SIMMONS, *alias* "Peppermint Joe," a hotel sneak-thief; JOHN J. MULLIN, a highway robber; JAMES O. CHAMBERS, convicted of assault with intent to kill, and JOSEPH MATTHEWS, who had been condemned to be hung, for murder, but was afterward sentenced to imprisonment for life. All these men were leading Democratic politicians, and will unquestionably work vigorously for "reform" this fall. TILDEN made no inquiries of the prison officials before granting these pardons, but did it at the request of his political supporters.

THE Republican nomination of Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON for the Indiana Governorship, in place of Mr. ORTH, will be received with general satisfaction. He fully meets the exigencies of the occasion. He is a grandson of President HARRISON. His career as a soldier is stainless; his practice as a lawyer extensive, brilliant and successful, and as a public speaker no one is more convincing and effective. By universal consent the Republicans of the State settled upon him as their candidate for Governor in this centennial year, and when he absolutely declined prior to the convention last spring there was universal regret. The present nomination to the vacancy upon the State ticket is in obedience to an imperious call from the people of every section of the State. He will be triumphantly elected.

"REFORM is necessary," the Democratic national platform tells us, and the kind of "reform" that a triumph of the Democracy will bring us is thus outlined by the Philadelphia *Press:*

> The *tariff* will be reformed by *free trade. Emancipation* will be reformed by turning the freedman into the approaches of his old master.
>
> Universal education will be reformed by a division of the school fund according to the example of Pennsylvania.
>
> Civil service will be illustrated by eighty thousand Republicans, most of them Union veterans or their children, reformed out of office to make room for the same number of Democrats, a large majority of them ex-Confederate soldiers, justly demanding three-fourths of the patronage because they will give three-fourths of the electoral vote.
>
> Obedience to the Constitution will be proved by a reforming declaration that the new amendments are unconstitutional; that the rebel debt must be paid, that cotton tax refunded, and the South indemnified for their unamnitied slaves.
>
> Democratic economy will be illustrated by the reform that stops all public works, and refuses all aid to internal development.
>
> Universal suffrage will be reformed by refusing to let any black man vote unless he votes the Democratic ticket.
>
> The Union is to be reformed into a confederacy of independent States with the power to secede at will.

IN THE year 1868 JOHN T. HOFFMAN was the Democratic, and JOHN A. GRISWOLD the Republican, candidate for Governor of the State of New York. The vote in New York city for three Gubernatorial terms is recorded as follows:

Total.	Dem.	1866.	Rep.	Dem. maj.
114,169	80,677		33,492	47,185
		1868.		
155,894	112,522		43,372	69,150
		1870.		
121,059	86,686		34,391	62,277

The vote in 1868 was counted 41,725 more than it was two years previous, and 34,535 more than it was two years afterward, when the city had added 70,000 to its population. But the determination was to count HOFFMAN in at any hazard. Just before the election the following confidential circular was sent by TILDEN to trusty agents in every county in the State:

> ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE } CONVENTION, October 27, 1868. }
>
> MY DEAR SIR.—Please at once communicate with some reliable person or two of the principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) to repair to the office of Mr. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, and waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegram be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic majority for [say the last year of the election]." Of this one, if sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ——." There is, of course, an important object to be obtained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to carefully watch the count. Very truly yours,
>
> SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
> Chairman.

The vote from the city of New York was kept back until the rest of the State was recorded. It was found that HOFFMAN had been beaten in the State outside of New York city by 41,294 majority. Then, the Tammany chiefs showed their hands and turned up a nice little card, emblazoned with 69,150 majority on Manhattan Island alone for their favorite, counting GRISWOLD out by 27,946. TILDEN is now the "reform" candidate for President.

THE letters of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, published on Saturday, so fully reveal the tricky politicians in the guise of "reformers," that what they say is of very little consequence. TILDEN'S letter, particularly, is not the outspoken, heartfelt utterances of a statesman and honest man, but the carefully prepared utterances of a scheming and crafty pretender, seeking to catch the breeze of popular favor by a careful and prolonged study of the direction of the current of public sentiment, and he has been so long in its preparation and elaboration that his policy is revealed, and himself distrusted. While he has been at work upon his letter, the people of the country have been studying him, looking upon his records, and examining his surroundings, and having discovered how the spider has been weaving his pretty web, and the purpose for which it has been prepared, they have no intention of walking into it. Three-fourths of the letter is devoted to a dissertation on the money question. He denounces the Resumption act of 1875 as a sham and a snare, but he evidently did not think so when he declared, after signing the legislative act of 1875 to make nothing but gold receivable for taxes and other State dues after January 1, 1879, that there "must be no step backwards." Whatever may be thought of the Resumption act itself, there is not the slightest doubt that TILDEN is guilty of the most flagrant insincerity. HENDRICK'S letter has two merits which TILDEN'S has not. It is shorter and speaks with greater bluntness. Both letters, however, are intended to deceive North and West, and both are consistent only in catering for the united support of the Southern White League element.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. LAMAR, in his speech in Congress on the Southern question, spoke with affected earnestness of the terrible depression existing among the people of that region—of business prostration and commercial stagnation, as the result of the kind of government to which they have been subjected since their submission to the authority of the National Government.

It is the fashion of all Southern demagogues to dwell, in this manner, upon the picture they delight in drawing of Southern desolation and of an entire section laid waste, and Mr. LAMAR is not above following the silly example. It is the stock pattern of every Southern orator, and no man south of MASON and DIXON'S line seems satisfied with himself unless able to sit down upon the shattered stones of his overthrown temple and weep, like JEREMIAH, over the ruins of his Jerusalem.

But, is the South desolate? *Has* she been laid waste? Does gloom sit enthroned upon her once happy homes, and waste dwell embodied in her once fertile fields? Whence, then, comes her present enormous crop of cotton? What is it gives new life to her sugar and rice trade? How is it that her tobacco crop is as good as ever? To what are we to attribute the increased attention paid to the culture of corn, wheat, pork and other articles of consumption? And in what way shall we account for the growth of her iron furnaces and cotton mills? Surely these are not the evidences of desolation, nor are these the products of a howling wilderness.

The fact is, and no one knows it better than Mr. LAMAR and his Southern crowd of cry-babies, that the South is now more prosperous than she ever was before. The cotton crop of last year was over four millions of bales, which is largely in excess of the figures of pro-slavery times; the sugar crop is steadily increasing and will soon be up to the old figures; the rice crop is abundant and good; the tobacco crop yields an aggregate of which there is no complaint; and, instead of relying, as they formerly did, upon her special crops, the Southern planters are now also growing corn and grain crops for their own use. The time was when the South was fed by the North; but now the Southern planters grow their own food. The number of cotton factories is constantly increasing, and the Southern production of coal and iron makes no inconsiderable figure in the statistics of trade. The South now buys much less than she once did and sells a great deal more.

To say that the South is now rich would, perhaps, be unjustifiable; but to say that she is prosperous, and fast redeeming herself from the terrible losses of the war is unquestionably true. There is not a Southern State in which industry is not secure from molestation, and no spot in all its broad domain in which the planter is not free to push his energies to the utmost.

What, then, does he complain of? He can plant and sow and cultivate and reap without fear and without danger of molestation, and may revel to his heart's content in the rich rewards of his labors. Surely then, he cries in vain when he cries that desolation sits brooding over its fat plantation and that sorrow sits like a pall upon his prosperous household.

But, alas! it is not material prosperity he laments after. It is political power he longs for; and the raven will metaphorically flap his wings over his home until he can get back the political power he lost when he took up the sword of rebellion. Once he was omnipotent, politically. He dictated who should be President; he ruled tyrannically in Congress; he chalked out the policy of the country; and he reserved for himself the fat places of the Government, dropping here and there a meaty bone for the Northern Democratic hound who licked the spittle with which he covered the ground. He has been cast out of *that* Eden; and now, in his jaundiced eyes, the scene is dark, dreary, desolate and sad.

All this outcery, therefore, about the terrible condition of the South, is based, not upon the material condition of that section, but upon the sad fact that the Southern man must now work for a living, and upon that still sadder fact that he is no longer master of the political situation. Lately he has had a taste of political power by domination securing control of the House of Representatives, and in being able to dictate the Democratic Presidential nomination; but MORDECAI still sits at the King's gate, and the hated Republican stands resolutely in his way. Commerce, agriculture and manufactures are not in his aristocratic line. He was born to rule, sir, and until he obtains control of the nation, all the material prosperity of the South passes as nothing in his eyes. The South is desolate because the old slaveholder can no longer crack his whip in the halls of the nation.

HON. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of New York, was formerly a Republican, but went off in 1872 with GREELEY, and has since acted with the Democrats. He was a delegate to St. Louis, but was opposed to the nomination of TILDEN. In a recent letter to a friend he says that he has "fully decided not to support Mr. TILDEN for President, but shall vote for HAYES and WHEELER." A correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

> This conclusion of Mr. Littlejohn is not surprising when it is remembered that he is among the few New York delegates to the St. Louis Convention who sincerely opposed the nomination of Tilden because in his opinion he was a man utterly unfit to be President of the United States. Both before the nomination and afterward Mr. Littlejohn freely, publicly and earnestly expressed his opinion of that fatal move of the Democracy. Among other things, he said that the nomination of Tilden meant that Hayes would carry New York by 40,000 majority, and should mean it. When, the next morning after Tilden was nominated, and just after Hendricks—"uncertain, coy, and hard to please"—had got the second place on the ticket, John Kelly made his way to the platform to eat his appointed dish of crow, a gentleman sitting next to Littlejohn asked, "What is Kelly going to do now?" Littlejohn answered in a tone and with a manner that showed his disgust with the whole failure. "Who can tell? Swallow this dose, I supoose, for he must." Then the question was: "What will you do, Mr. Littlejohn?" The answer was quick and incisive: "What can I do that will really serve that honesty in government to which I have always been devoted? I cannot support Tilden with any heart. I will not." The next question was: "Why not go back to the Republican party where you rightfully belong?" He answered to the effect that he would, under the circumstances, gladly do so to the extent of heartily supporting Hayes and Wheeler if the Republicans would allow him to do so without personal humiliation, but he was assured that on that point he would not be likely to meet with any difficulty. This conversation has been given to show how Mr. Littlejohn felt immediately after the nomination of Tilden, and the announcement now made that he has determined to openly support General Hayes is a proof that he alone of the hundreds who, as members of the St. Louis Convention, denounced Tilden as wholly unworthy to be President, has been consistent. That he has been honest and sincere in his course, no one who knows him doubts; that his conclusion will have great weight in New York who, knowing anything of the politics of the State, can deny?

THE report of the Bureau of Statistics of the commerce of the United States during the month of June, just published, shows the imports to have been $33,858,000, against $42,469,000 for the same period of 1875, a decline of nearly twenty-five per cent. The exports of domestic produce for the month were $49,889,000, against $41,819,000 last year, an increase of over $8,000,000. The shipments of specie during the month amounted to $5,118,000, compared with $17,963,000 in 1875. The imports of the year show a very striking decrease. The arrivals of merchandise are valued at $460,500,000, while for last year they were $533,000,000, and in 1873-4, $567,400,000. Compared with 1874-5, the reduction is $72,500,000, or 13.6 per cent, and with 1873-4, $106,900,000, or 18.9 per cent. The exports of merchandise do not show anything like the ratio of reduction that appears in the imports. The following figures represent the shipments of domestic and foreign merchandise for each of the last four fiscal years:

1875-6	$540,000,000
1874-5	513,400,000
1873-4	580,400,000
1872-3	522,500,000

The New York *Bulletin* says:

> It will thus be seen that the amount of merchandise sent out last year exceeds in value that of any of the three preceding years, except 1873-4, which surpasses 1875-6 by $46,000,000. The fact that the value of goods sent out last year exceeded that of the year next preceding the panic by $17,500,000, while, on a comparison of the same years, there is a decrease of $181,000,000 in the amount of goods imported—strikingly illustrates the extent of the revolution in our foreign commerce that has been effected since the panic.
>
> Of our imports and exports, which on an average of the three years preceding the panic, shows that the imports exceeded the exports by $79,000,000 annually, while for the three years subsequent to and including the panic the exports exceeded the imports at the rate of $76,000,000 annually—last year the excess even running up to $120,000,000—the same paper gives this explanation:
>
> Before the panic, we were paying not only the interest on our foreign indebtedness, but also possibly for a certain amount of goods, through the export of corporate and Government obligations; since the panic, we have had to settle our interest account and also to pay for a certain amount of returned securities by the shipment of merchandise.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The letters are out. Now go to work.

Vox et praterea nihil. The letters sound well, and that is all.

There is not a line in Tilden's letter about the Hamburg massacre.

There is a possibility that the fast mail service will be restored.

The August meteors are due between now and the 13th instant.

Kentucky once sent gentlemen to Congress. Now she does Knott.

Statistics show that of twenty-nine persons bitten by rabid dogs, only one dies.

Tilden's letter is so long that our business men complain they have not time to read it.

Considering the length of Tilden's letter, it is not strange it took him over a month to write it.

In those letters the native hue of resolution is sicklied over with the pale cast of too much thought.

In the country the katy-dids and crickets are revelling in moonbeams, and seem to be chirping love stories.

The recent large sales of wool in the Eastern markets show a returning confidence in an important branch of business.

The Christian name of one of the candidates for Presidential elector in West Virginia is Cheesehead. We forbear.

Tilden intimates in his letter that he will play into the hands of the Confederate leaders as he did all through the war.

Tilden's letter has been published, but it came too late, and it is too long. Judgment has already been entered against him.

If Hendricks had not told the public that he is in full accord with Tilden and the St. Louis platform, no one would have believed it.

The coming international regatta on the Schuylkill will be the grandest boating event that ever took place in this country, or in any other.

A total change of diet, with no medicine, is recommended by an eminent English physician as an efficient method of treating nervous diseases.

If there are any two words that the honest bulk of the American public hates to hear worse than "whisky thief," those two are "pardon him."

The system of ejecting ammonia into the veins as a cure for snake bite is coming into general use in Australia, where it has saved many lives.

The bugs that are eating carpets in the Eastern States are thought to come from the nests of sparrows, which are said to swarm with them.

Corn in Arkansas is worth twenty-five cents a bushel and the hogs are in clover. This is not "reform," but it is "relief." Hog and hominy politics will do.

The New Hampshire Bible Society has disposed of 8,338 Bibles the past year. This helps explain the last overwhelming Republican majority in the old Granite State.

It was only a question of spelling, "Knott Exonerated" or "Not Exonerated," and it was the Kentucky humorist himself that decided which should be the accepted version.

The earth is about entering the meteoric stream, and astronomers are on the lookout for showers of shooting stars. The epoch of fiery displays usually lasts about five days.

Our Minister to Mexico gives it as his opinion that the separation of Church and State in theory is more complete in Mexico than anywhere else in the world. In practice it is different.

The telegraph and the railroad have a brilliant future before them in China. Four hundred millions of people so keen and active as the Chinese cannot have two such instruments without great results.

On account of the hard times and the absence of marriageable young men, the mourning of marrying mammas and meandering misses is so unrestrained at some of the seaside resorts that it drowns the murmur of the tide.

The total loss by fire in the United States and Canada for the past six months of 1876 was $36,721,000, against $44,402,000 for the same time last year. Of this, $20,357,000 falls on insurance companies, against $22,592,000 last year.

Steamboats are playing an important part in the Indian war, an unusual number being engaged on the Upper Missouri, and for the first time since the discovery of America the sound of the steamboat bell and whistle is familiar music on the Yellowstone river.

Some apprehension is felt in regard to the safety of General Crook and his command, which will not be lessened by the report that Sitting Bull is fully prepared, and is confident of his ability to whip our combined forces. He is said to be drawing reinforcements from British America, but this story is somewhat doubtful.

PERSONAL.

Longfellow has been chosen poet, and ex-Governor Seymour orator for the centennial celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, on October 18, 1777.

Lord William Pitt Lennox, now nearly seventy-seven years old, god-son of the great English statesman, on Wellington's staff at Vienna and Waterloo, and the author of about a dozen works of sporting, anecdote and personal reminiscences, has entered the lecture field in London and its suburbs.

A curious incident happened at a representation of the drama "Fate," in New York city, recently. A lady in the dress circle was seen to watch the play with intense interest, and at the point when one of the female characters gives the "villain" hush money, that he may not reveal her identity, the lady cried out, "It's a lie; she gave him nothing."

Heredity. The Bishop of Carlisle recently stated in he House of Lords, in the course of a debate on a temperance question, that he knew of a girl of twenty who had been in prison thirteen times for drunkenness since 1872, and an older woman, who, in the same time, has been arrested fifty-two times for the same offense.

A Jersey City paper appeals to the public for fifty dollars to aid in the purchase of an old barge as a permanent home for an aged pauper, whose claims to sympathy it enumerates as follows: "He is poor and old, has been blind a year, ran a nail through his foot, had the lockjaw, lost his wife, cut his leg nearly off, has been sick, and in fact has passed through much trouble."

Baron Brisse has just died in Paris. He was a famous cook that supplied several newspapers with a dinner receipt daily, and which many families strictly followed. He opened a restaurant near the New Opera House during the last days of the Empire, but failed. Since then he managed to live on consulting cook and taster. This latter talent cost him his life; he became a mountain of flesh, and measured three yards around his waste when an erysipelas carried him off.

Quite a celebrated character died in Talbot county, Maryland, a few days ago. His name was Henry Millier, and he was ninety-four years old. He was a Frenchman; was with the Emperor Napoleon I. when he invaded Russia; was in the retreat from Moscow, and fought in the battle of Waterloo. After emigrating to this country he lived many years in Kentucky, but moved to Talbot county, Maryland, some fifteen or twenty years ago. He was a man of excellent character and much intelligence. He was a Mason, and perhaps the oldest Mason in the country, having joined the fraternity in France when a young man.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STUDIES IN BRYANT. A TEXT BOOK. By Joseph Alden, D. D., of the State Normal School at Albany. With an Introduction by William Cullen Bryant. Price 50 cents. Published by D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The preparation of this work for use as a text book is a graceful compliment to this remarkable and popular poet and author. The poems are of that class that questions may be fitly framed, tending to cultivate and elevate the mental abilities of pupils, and also call forth the higher faculties of their nature. Dr. Alden has been very successful in his appreciation of this system of instruction to poetical composition.

OLD GREEK LIFE. By J. P. Mahaffey, A. M., Professor in Dublin University.

LOGIC. By W. Stanley Jevons, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S., University College, London. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Each 50 cents.

"Old Greek Life" belongs to the History Primers, edited by J. R. Green, comprising general features of the Greek nation, men and property, the Greek at home, public life of the Greek citizen, and Greek religion and law. The work is arranged like the Science Primers, in paragraph form.

"Logic" is volume ninth of the series of Science Primers, and edited by Professor Huxley and others. The subject of this little volume is to make the subject of logic both intelligible and interesting to young beginners in elementary classes, preparatory to a deeper study of mental science and philosophy.

FIRE AND FLAME. A novel. From the German of Levin Schucking. Translated by Eva M. Johnson. Paper covers. Published by D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co.

This romance is the product of one of the most fertile and effective writers of fiction in Germany. It belongs to the more substantial class of novels, and is less inflated in style and matter than is frequently the case with German novel writers. It gives a good description of life in Germany.

MY SISTER'S CONFESSION AND OTHER STORIES. By M. E. Braddon. Published by W. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

These stories are admirable specimens of Miss Braddon's graphic style. The plot and characters are drawn with skill, and her fervid style will hold the reader. There is more of the terrible about these tales than will be relished by some readers.

THE THREE GARDENS. By Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Sewickley, Pa., phonographically reported by Rev. E. P. Hawes, and published by request. Printed by Nevin, Gribben & Co. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh. Paper covers, 57 pp.

This elegantly printed pamphlet contains three discourses on "Eden," "Gethsemane" and "Paradise." They bear evidence of careful finish, and are fine specimens of the unique and scholarly style of this able minister. The sermons are suggestive of events that concern every one, and they stand associated together as representative periods in this world's history, as well as linked to the great future.

AS LONG AS SHE LIVED. A novel. By E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of "For Face was Her Fortune," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

Those who have read "For Her Sake," "True to Herself," and other creations of this talented novelist, may readily imagine the rich store of pleasure in reading this romance. The plot seems to be most adroitly planned and each of the leading characters is outlined with the precision of chiseled statuary. The heroine, "Mabel Westbrook," is characteristic of some of the leading personages of the romance. The sequel, the love thread of the story, ends most happily. The style of Mr. Robinson is severely clear, natural and rather dramatic in tone.

ISRAEL MORT, OVERMAN. A Story of the Mine. By John Saunders, author of "Bound to the Wheel," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

This graphic story depicts the evils and dangers of mining in England, and the incidents relating to this class, both as to the character of their work and their social status. The story is one of much interest, especially as it presents various points that are peculiar to miners and other classes of English society. The chief characters are described with singular fidelity, and Israel Mort stands out in bold relief throughout the story.

THE SILK INDUSTRY IN AMERICA. A History: Prepared for the Centennial Exposition, by S. P. Brockett, M. D. American News Company, New York.

Of the many "centennial" volumes which have issued from the press, this is one of the finest in typographic execution, and contains a great variety of useful and entertaining matter not previously printed. The history was prepared for the Centennial Exposition, under the direction of the Silk Association of America, and places in permanent form "the story of the struggles and difficulties through which the silk industry of this country has advanced to its present position." The volume contains many interesting details of the lives and efforts of the pioneers in the business, and of the more recent achievements in the manufacture of silk. There are also presented valuable tables of statistics, in great part new and expressly prepared for this work, which show the large mercantile and manufacturing interests involved, and offer many suggestive facts concerning capital and labor. Printed on tinted and gives tone to the stomach, promotes the system and prolongs life. hundred and fifty pages, is illustrated by twenty-four engravings, and is offered at a price barely sufficient to defray expenses.

The Pretender.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Is not this *Lunacy*, which no one treats recently pretended to condemn the barbarous murders of unoffending negroes at Hamburg, and in the next condemned any measures being passed by Congress to prevent future atrocities of a similar character by his Southern tools, the same "big rebel" who, in 1861, with Singleton, Reagan and others in Congress, in conjunction with the Democratic Secretary of the Navy, sent nearly all of our ships of war to distant seas to prevent them being used to save the Union, which they had determined to destroy? There were but two vessels left to protect the Atlantic coast. Twenty-eight ships of war, mounting eight hundred and seventy-four guns, were laid up dismantled, so that weeks must elapse before they could be sent to sea. It was this same pretender, who, at the very beginning of the war took possession of the forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, post-offices and public moneys of the United States. J. B. Floyd, the then Democratic reformer, who removed one hundred and fifteen thousand stands of arms from North ern to Southern arsenals, to be used in re forming the North into Democratic principles—State rights and the defense of Southern slavery; these same men, scores of whom are now in Congress crying loudly for the reform which they failed to inaugurate by force of arms, through their leaders in 1876; these men, who caused the loss and expenditures directly and indirectly, including their own, of over nine billion (9,000,000,000!) dollars and six hundred thousand (600,000) human lives; these same men with their Northern allies, under the leadership of Tilden and Hendricks, their old time friends, are now demanding that the Government which they failed to destroy with all this loss of life and treasure, shall be surrendered to them. They would also have the people believe that the Republican party has been the cause of all our present woes as a people—woes which are caused by this extraordinary Democratic reform loss, aggravated by the new rebellion now being waged against the Government by the same old enemies and their allies, at a monthly expense of paid insurgents, two thousand dollars a day, with not a thought of relieving the financial, industrial and commercial distresses of the country.

That your readers, Mr. Editor, may not be deceived by the changed tone of these pretenders, will you be kind enough to print the following dogmas of the present leaders in Congress, who are now calling so loudly for reform? Benjamin H. Hill, of Atlanta, is one of their acknowledged leaders. Let them be heard in his own language.

In a late speech in Georgia, the harvest of which has already commenced at Hamburg, South Carolina, Mr. Hill said:

> "The great final struggle to settle the question whether constitutional liberty on this continent shall be continued or not, is to be fought in 1876. Can it be successfully fought with the ballot? * * * If we fail at the ballot-box in 1876 by reason of force, a startling question will present itself to the American people * * * I tell you, my friends, there is no peace for this country until Radicalism is crushed; not only crushed, but despised; not only despised, but made infamous throughout the land. If we must have war—if we cannot preserve this Constitution and constitutional Government by the ballot; * * * if folly and wickedness—if inordinate love of power should decree that America must save her Constitution by blood, let it come. I am ready. But let one thing be distinctly understood, that if another war should come, we of the South will rally under the old flag of our fathers. It always was our flag. We were never faithless to it, and our enemies were never faithful to it."

In the House of Representatives, January 11th, 1876, Mr. Hill further expounds his doctrines of reform: "The South is here, and here she intends to remain. Go we of the South will rally under the old flag of our fathers. It always was our flag. We were never faithless to it, and our enemies were never faithful to it."

In the House of Representatives, January 11th, 1876, Mr. Hill further expounds his doctrines of reform: "The South is here, and here she intends to remain. Go on and pass your qualifying acts, trample upon the Constitution you have sworn to support, abnegate the pledges of your fathers, incite rage upon our people, and multiply your infidelities until they shall be like the stars of Heaven or the sands of the seashore, without number; but know this, for all your iniquities the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of secession. We are here; we are in the house of our fathers, our brothers are our companions, and we are at home to stay, thank God.

* * * * * "We come charging upon the Union no wrongs to us. The Union never wronged us. The Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, to every State, to every man of every color in America. We charge all our wrongs upon that 'higher law.' We wronged the Union grievously when we left it to be seized, and rent, and torn by the men who had denounced it as a 'covenant with hell and a league with the devil.'"

So much for the *real reform* doctrines of the present Democratic party (at least the Southern Democrats, and they will rule those of the North as they always have done) as expounded by Hill. In future paragraphs we will present brief biographies of our present Democratic reformers in Congress, together with their platforms as presented by themselves.

PUBLIUS.

Glacial. In the Stevens silver mine, Colorado, about 12,500 feet above the sea level, at a depth of ninety feet from the surface, the crevice matter in which the silver is found is frozen solid, irrespective of the season. The only manner in which it can be worked is to kindle a fire over night to thaw out the matter enough to render operations possible.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they have valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can frequently, *to the advantage of the seller,* close the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the benefit of the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge,* all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for proposed advertising any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It coats and tones the stomach, and gives tone to the stomach, promotes the system and prolongs life. Everybody should use it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of your nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to be cheerful?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
Then use KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

There are of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and having the stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that other preparations are imitations of this remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in \$1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, \$1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, Cashier; Jas. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES F. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

BANK STATEMENTS.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand	$ 121,009 91
Cash in Safe and Office Furniture	6,976 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	867,622 33
Banking House	30,000 00
Real Estate	63,497 52
	$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Contingent Account	63,000 00
Premium and Interest	30,474 68
Deposit Account	693,170 87
Dividends Unpaid	1,455 00
	$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } S. S.
County of Allegheny,
Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.
WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMIT

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 5, 1876.

Monetary circles retained their usual listless aspect to-day, and to all appearances, the banking business was fully as dull and lifeless as ever. There are, however, here and there, a few almost imperceptible indications of an approaching improvement. The business represented through the clearings has increased, though the improvement in this respect was so slight as to escape notice in the daily reports, and only attracts attention when we come to make the weekly comparisons. In one or two quarters we find that the routine business has been slightly stimulated by the preparations that are being made for the opening of the fall trade. On the whole, however, the local financial markets took their tone from the heavy and oppressive state of the atmosphere, and dullness and somnolence continued the predominant features.

The loan market here remained flat and lifeless. Loans on prime collaterals are readily made at 6 per cent.; but the bulk of discounting operations continues in the usual routine at the former rates of 7@9 per cent. Real estate mortgages are in some favor with investors, and a good deal of capital is seeking that form of employment at lower rates than formerly. The money markets elsewhere seem to be even more plethoric and depressed. In New York to-day money loaned on call at 1 per cent. At Philadelphia the, *Ledger* says that the supply of capital is all the time in advance of any legitimate business demand for its use. Call loans are still quoted at 4@6 per cent.; strictly first class two-name paper at 5@6½ per cent. At Boston, the *Advertiser* says, the banks find the calls from customers entirely insufficient to employ their funds, and are obliged to look for investments wherever they can be found. Rates are still low and weak, and in the present condition of affairs the best borrowers can practically make their own terms. Prime five or six months notes are readily placed at 3½ to 4 per cent., and other good paper rules at 5@6 per cent.

The clearing house report shows that the steady though very slow increase in the volume of clearings is kept up, and the total for this week is nearly up to the average of former years, besides being the largest for the past two months. The report for the week, ending to day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 31	$854,083 51	$215,991 02
August 1	880,320 66	175,576 72
August 2	792,269 45	162,386 61
August 3	687,346 43	94,193 81
August 4	714,682 98	143,417 66
August 5	882,359 92	180,893 18
Total	$4,788,143 95	$886,645 00
Week ending July 29	$4,239,020 07	$935,752 76
Week ending July 22	4,618,820 69	884,594 21
Week ending July 15	4,369,990 85	859,487 49
Week ending July 8	4,175,772 39	670,932 89
Week ending July 1	4,320,726 41	885,232 98
Week ending June 24	3,963,050 68	790,994 05
Week ending June 17	4,006,[illegible]15	73,108 88
Week ending June 10	3,885,838 15	805,933 15
Week ending Aug. 7, '75	5,122,775 01	1,080,433 38
Total, 1876 to date	132,42[illegible]67	24,947,259 61
Total, 1875 to date	134,825,658 26	24,785,467 95

—The effect which the probable death of Commodore Vanderbilt will have on the vast financial interests under his control, has often been discussed, and there are some who expect that event to be the signal for a vast bear movement in his stocks. This is now a necessary result, and the New York *Post* gives reasons for expecting that little effect of that kind will be produced. It is understood that provision has been made for keeping his vast property together, and that no considerable part of it will therefore come on the market. The system for managing his railroads, which was so perfectly organized by him, will remain, and it will require less ability to keep, so to speak, the machine moving than it did to make the machine. It is not, therefore, in reason to expect any great changes in the immediate future in the value of the property which he leaves. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has been practically the manager of the Vanderbilt roads, except perhaps in matters of general policy, for years, and, of course, he will continue in charge. What negotiations have already or been opened for at least a better understanding between the rival trunk lines; we also hear the opinion expressed in well-informed circles that the death of Commodore Vanderbilt will certainly not impede a settlement of the railroad war.

—The New York bank statement of averages for the past week is quite favorable, the most prominent feature being the increase in loans, which, in view of the fact that prices at the Stock Exchange have, for the week, declined, shows that there is an improved mercantile demand for bank accommodations. With the opening of the autumn trade this is to be expected, and is an encouraging sign. The New York banks now hold a surplus reserve of $23,829,350. The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

	July 29.	August 5.	Differences.
Loans	$[illegible]05,5[illegible]0	$2,2[illegible],350	Inc. $1,351,300
Specie	19,26[illegible],309	20,126,000	Inc. 859,900
Legal tenders	26,953,400	60,251,500	Inc. 891,900
Deposits	225,[illegible]00	230,473,800	Inc. 2,673,700
Circulation	15,004,200	15,007,600	Inc. 3,400
Reserve	48,818,600	48,450,300	Inc. 1,440,700
Reserve required	56,307,275	56,618,[illegible]50	
Excess	22,861,[illegible]25	23,829,350	Inc. 968,025

—The Boston *Advertiser* prints a letter written by a well known jobber in the Western trade in answer to the question, from a disconcerted stockholder, "What is the matter with our cotton mills?" which concludes as follows:

"As far as I have canvassed my views with the most intelligent merchants, a hopeful feeling exists that a reaction will be put forth to make the full trade a large and profitable one; that manufacturers and commission houses must make a profit or stop their doors; that jobbers need a profitable business to continue in business; that banks need it to keep open the regular channels for reasonable prices to consumers; that the entire people need it as the trade can find it in no other way length of time without affecting injuriously other branches, which are beneficial among the people and crops generally, a proper economy in all things, the future looks brighter than for many years past, and it only needs now a concerted, intelligent action on the part of those who have the power in the East, to have a healthy demand for all the goods made or making, and send in exchange the usual wealth of the field and pastures of the West.

—The London *Economist*, of the 22d ult., says: There has been another feature in the money market this week, which is the reduction by the leading discount houses of their rates followed on deposits from 1 to ¾ per cent., and in some cases banks have refused new money altogether. There is a disposition to expect further action by the banks in the same direction, and they would no doubt all be glad to do so if the requisite unanimity could be arrived at. Gold has again flowed in large volumes into the Bank of England. The increase this week is £1,317,000, or £12,000 above the recorded influx from abroad. Notes have gone out into circulation to the extent of £87,000, so that the reserve in the banking department is £1,230,000 higher. The July withdrawals of sovereigns for internal use have, up to the present, been small as compared with those of a year ago, when it will be remembered, there were disturbances of credit resulting from the Collie disclosures.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 15 Sixth street:

August 5, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112	112	112	112	112
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	12[illegible]	12[illegible]			
U. S. 5s, 1881	11[illegible]				
U. S. 5s, 1887, registered	11[illegible]				
U. S. 5s, 1887, coupon	11[illegible]				
U. S. 10-40s, registered	11[illegible]				
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	11[illegible]				
Currency 6s, registered	12[illegible]				
Currency 6s, coupon	12[illegible]				
Pacific Mail	25[illegible]	25[illegible]	25[illegible]	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Western Union	96	96	96	96	96
Adams Express	126				
Wells-Fargo Express	93	93	93		
American Express	50				
United States Express	66				
New York Central	106[illegible]	106[illegible]	106[illegible]	106[illegible]	106[illegible]
Erie	13[illegible]	13[illegible]	13[illegible]	13[illegible]	13[illegible]
Michigan Central	40	40½	40½	40½	40½
Michigan Southern	53[illegible]	53[illegible]	53[illegible]	53[illegible]	53[illegible]
Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95	95	95	95	95
Chicago & Rock Island	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	80[illegible]	80[illegible]	80[illegible]	80[illegible]	80[illegible]
Do. preferred	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Rock Island	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
St. Paul	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
Do. preferred	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
Toledo & Wabash	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]
Do. preferred	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Terre Haute	6				
Do. preferred	17				
Chicago & Alton	10[illegible]				
Do. preferred	10[illegible]				
Ohio & Mississippi	12[illegible]				
Delaware & Lack	9[illegible]				
Atlantic & P. Tel	17[illegible]				
Missouri Pacific	6[illegible]				
Atlantic & P. pref	2				
Indiana Central	3[illegible]				
Burlington & Q	11[illegible]				
Hannibal & St. Joe	10[illegible]				
Union Pacific stock	5[illegible]				
Central Pac. bonds	10[illegible]				
Union Pac. bonds	10[illegible]				
Do. land grants	10[illegible]				
Do. sink'g fu'd bds	9[illegible]				

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½
5-20's, 1865	11[illegible]
5-20's, 1865, new	11[illegible]
5-20's, 1867	11[illegible]
5-20's, 1868	11[illegible]
New 5's	11[illegible]
10-40's, registered	11[illegible]
10-40's, coupons	11[illegible]
Currency 6's	12[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½
Tennessee, new	44½
Virginia, new	44½
Virginia, old	27½
Missouri 6's	10[illegible]

LONDON, August 5, 4 P. M.—Consols for money and account 96 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 109½; 1868, 109½; new 5's, 106⅞. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 12¾; do preferred 29.

PARIS, August 5.—Rentes 106 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 5.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 5, 876.

Business in the leading mercantile lines was, as a general rule, very quiet to-day, and the principal events of interest were the decline in articles of produce affected by the intense heat and dull demand. In some respects there is a little more activity than during the last hot weather, as the approach of the fall trade stimulates transactions in one or two instances. But the aggregate of business was light and the general condition of commercial circles very nearly the extreme of midsummer dullness.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,622
Grain, bbls	50
Grain, bush	3,000
Wheat, bush	970
Rye, bush	80
Oats, bush	6,660
Apples, bbls	115
Cheese, lbs	165
Butter, pkgs	58
Bacon, lbs	94
Potatoes, bus	171

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.
Flour, bbls	10,391	7,368	7,625
Grain, bbls	459	301	405
Cheese, lbs	1,110	940	1,320
Corn, bus	9,200	4,392	6,660
Wheat, bus	2,680	1,800	820
Barley, bus	450	108	
Rye, bus	960		478
Oats, bus	7,589	32,550	314
Butter, pkgs	167	240	209
Bacon, pcs	10,081	12,280	5,347
Bacon, lcs	1,041	342	483
Potatoes, bus	180	4,345	1,963
Hay, bales	401	88	180

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull and sluggish, with a general downward tendency to prices. Wheat has been coming in more freely, but as the receipts are mostly direct consignments to local millers, the transactions in this market are very limited. The samples of new wheat so far are of good quality, and the crop of winter this year is undoubtedly much superior to that of last year, and when fully hardened will probably be equal to that of 1874. Prices are unchanged through easy. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 20 for double red winter; $1 16@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; choice new red winter nominally $1 15. Corn has also received more freely the past week and the market is rather weak and a shade lower. We quote ear corn at 72@75c; prime yellow Kansas at 55@56c for Ohio in 35; 65@56c for high mixed; 53@54c for low mixed. Oats are still in heavy supply, though receipts have decreased somewhat during the last week. Prices are easy and about 1c off from the first of the week. We quote Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio at 30@32c; white do 32@33c; Western white 33@34c; new Ohio do. Rye is quiet and without material change. Barley is dull, but nominal at 75c. Jobbing sales rule 36@38c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
July 29	5,[illegible],257	5,446,033	3,5[illegible],[illegible]93	597,[illegible]62	52,[illegible]22
July 22	5,[illegible],669	5,[illegible],672	4,[illegible],[illegible]15	573,[illegible]51	52,[illegible]55
July 15	5,[illegible],[illegible]78	5,[illegible],[illegible]14	4,[illegible],[illegible]93	553,[illegible]52	52,[illegible]55
July 8	5,[illegible],[illegible]00	5,[illegible],[illegible]25	4,[illegible],[illegible]91	555,[illegible]11	50,[illegible]27
July 1	5,[illegible],886,747	5,[illegible],[illegible]46,650	4,[illegible],[illegible]89,[illegible]09	550,[illegible]20	50,[illegible]14
June 24	5,[illegible],[illegible]75,[illegible]26	5,[illegible],[illegible]82,[illegible]06	4,[illegible],[illegible]79,[illegible]49	549,[illegible]47	50,[illegible]65
June 17	5,[illegible],[illegible]18,[illegible]37	5,[illegible],[illegible]37,[illegible]07	4,[illegible],[illegible]44,[illegible]48	536,[illegible]98	48,[illegible]90
June 10	5,[illegible],[illegible]93,[illegible]81	5,[illegible],[illegible]41,[illegible]67	4,[illegible],[illegible]67,[illegible]11	534,[illegible]53	48,[illegible]53

FLOUR—The demand continues moderate, being principally confined to consumptive requirements, and dull on all except prime brands. Prices are easy but quotably unchanged. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade: Superfine, $2 75@3 00; little wheat flour $3 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $4 00; red wheat flour $5 50@6 75; in sacks for cut of Spring wheat; jobbing prices of favorite brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice family, $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota, $6 50@7 00; Iowa, $6 50@7 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $4 50@5 00; buckwheat do $5 50@5 75; rye flour $4 50@5 00; Indiana, $4 50@5 00; Rye flour $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is little or nothing to report in the hay market. Loose hay in car lots can be offered from country wagons at $16@17 00 at low prices, which effectually cuts off the demand for baled. We quote loose at $[illegible]@18 00 per ton according to quality. The business limited is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track nominally as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 per ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; mixed do $10 00@12 00; clover $10 00@12 00; loose prairie $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts have increased somewhat and the market has become easier with prices somewhat lowered. We quote at $1 50@1 75 for choice; 50c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 80@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The heat of the weather continues to exert an adverse influence on the market and new yorkers' butter is selling for a top price to-day. Strictly choice solid packed could perhaps have brought a cent more than at last price, but the best fresh stock from arriving in first-class condition. This fact rather increases the demand for fancy creamery, which is packed with ice, which sold readily at 26@27c. We quote choice solid packed at 24@25c; fair to good 20@23c.

CHEESE—There is a rather firm feeling in the market for choice factory cheese, and prices rule unchanged. Previous prices, however, are liberal, having been about 100,000 ₱s for the past two weeks. We quote Ohio factory at 12½@13c; Western at 8½@9c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@12c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 18@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market continued weak and drooping with a very limited demand. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There was a moderate demand and values may range under a liberal supply. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbages $1 25@1 50 ₱ hundred; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel. Blackberries $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel; 75@90c ₱ bucket; whortleberries rule at 5@6c ₱ lb; huckleberries are in improved supply at $2 25@2 50 ₱ box for choice; $1 50 @2 00 for common; watermelons $10 00@15 00 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with demand ruling at 20@22c ₱ lb for new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 50@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The supply is increased and the market is much weaker. Sales were made today at 75c per bushel and quotations were at $1 75@2 00 per barrel for prime; $1 25@1 50 for common.

VENISON—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There continues to be a fairly active demand for cured meats. Prices are steadily held with a firm feeling in hams and bulkmeats. Receipts are light in average volumes.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 13½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, are steady at 10½c. Plain canvassed, sugar-cured, was firm at 12c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at ₱3 50@7 00.

LARD—Is quite unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13c ₱ lb in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 3 lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 5 lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 winter at 80c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 56c.

MESS PORK—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

A Louisville correspondent writes about the provision trade, the prospects and the probable course of prices for hogs and manufactured product in the near future, as follows. Though rather bearish in its tendency and tone, the letter will fully repay a careful perusal, while the facts and figures presented, as well as the information furnished about the southern trade, should receive the serious consideration of Western packers:

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—We must have low-priced hogs for all—say at 4@5c. At the latter prices we think they will pan out a loss to the packer. From the present outlook there is more cold product in sight than will be wanted. Consequently between now and October the difference between present prices and prices for new products must be equalized, and the general tendency of prices must be downward. We would, therefore, sooner sell product for September than buy it, if we deal either way. Cincinnati has a heavy load, and is not getting rid of it. Indianapolis has considerable more product now than at this time last year. Madison, Ind., has less than at this time 1875—none sold. Gosport and other Indiana points have considerable packed. Here we have 6,000,000 ₱s of sides and stocks. Here we have 6,000,000 ₱s of shoulders. The Mississippi river packers must have considerable stocks, as thirty days ago, by actual investigation by our own agent, they had considerably larger stocks than they had one year ago, and we have not heard of any considerable movement since. Worse than all, the demand from the consuming districts south is very light, and has been all the month, quite to our surprise. We think it is possible for packers to make a great mistake in starting off hogs high this fall. So far as the South enters into the problem, there is no doubt they have raised more meat this year than any one year since the war, and they have planted a large corn crop, which is now made. Their attention is more earnestly called to the production of their own meats than at any time within our experience—encouraged, nay forced, thereto by the high prices of the past few years and the low price for cotton. At points usually heretofore buyers in the West of corn, we are advised that the home-grown article is offered now at 25c ₱ bushel. We shall pack at this point 200,000 hogs cheaper than in any other market. Tennessee is full of hogs and corn—all this will be sold South before any demand from that quarter will reach your packers. These are facts which they may or may not think worthy of consideration, but our opinion is they will feel the full force of them if they are not heeded.

Groceries.

A steady, though not very active trade is reported by the leading wholesale and jobbing houses, with little alteration either in the general character of the local trade, or in the prices of the leading staples. There is a steady demand for sugars, which is likely to continue good until the season for preserving the extensive fruit crop is over. The New York market is reported firm at ilc for standard A. from which it will be seen that prices here rule at a close margin. The exports of refined sugars from New York for the first seven months of the year are 27,774,000 pounds. The statistical position of raw sugars in New York seems to favor holders. Coffee is steady and unchanged here, with the New York market firmer and showing an upward tendency. The statistical position encourages strength, the visible supply at present being only a little over half the average of corresponding dates for the two years previous. Molasses, prices, teas, rice, &c., are steady and unchanged.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23	c Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	22	c Cut loaf	11½c
Prime Rio	21	c Do. extra C	11¼c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19	c Yellow	10¼c
Java	29@[illegible]	Franklin, B	10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	26	c Crushed	12¾c
24 grades do	24 @24½c	Powdered	12¾c
30 grades do	24 @24½c	Granulated	12¼c
Java, in papers	32½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32	c Strp'y ch. N. O.	[illegible]2@[illegible]3c
Teas.		Good	52½@56c
YoungHyson 25c@1 00		Ex. white drips	70@72c
Gunpowder 25c@1 00		Sugar drips	60@62c
Imperial 30c@		So. Lower grades	25@40c
Japan 25c@		*Soaps.*	
Oolong 25c@		Fancy	7½c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong 28c@	75	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carlia	6¼@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Palmetto	7 @7¾c	Gold do	6 75
Fangoon	6 c	Extra olive do	7 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb	8c
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled	7½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₱ box	$4 25
Silver gloss	7½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	8½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Sal-soda, in kgs	2½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	35@40 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@12 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls
Large No. 3 do	9 50	Large George's Cod
No. 3 medium	9 50	Shore Cod
No. 3 medium	9 50	Mod'um do
No. 1 Shore	5 50	Medium codfish
Whitefish	6 50	Halibut do
California salmon, hf-bbls	[illegible] 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ kit
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	$ 8 00	Holland do ₱ keg
Lake do, ₱ bbl	2 15	

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, 2½@2¾c; Valentias, new, 10@c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@8¾c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron, Leghorn, in drums—Lungudoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 36c, do London 32c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filbert 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Mayeaux Tolosa 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $12 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is quiet generally, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green pea, 2 ₱s cans per doz, $1 75@2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 50; pineapples do, $2 25; peaches, 3 ₱s cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Wool.

There is little or nothing to be reported concerning the wool trade of this section. There is still some business consisting of lots not previously sold, which are now moving slowly out at former rates. This business is quite light however, as the bulk of the clip was marketed during July, and the trade now presents few features of interest. We repeat former quotations of 28@30c ₱ lb for coarse and medium fleeces; 35@40c for combing; 32@35c for tub-washed; 26@28c for common and 20@22c for unwashed.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The wool market on the surface has the appearance of excitement and buoyancy, the sales aggregating a heavier footing than have been reached during any one week for two or three years, one house, alone, it is said, having sold during over one million pounds, of which over nine hundred thousand were California, has also a large proportion of our last week's review would fit the condition of affairs again as they now exist. The fact is, however, that combining wools is to the advantage of the holders of treble extra and picklock, and the sales which are recorded of double extra are about at prices beyond 37c are understood generally to represent some of the finest clothing. Sales only blooded wools from Pennsylvania. These sales will be of comparatively little benefit to the farmers, for the wools in question do not form about all been bought up, more than three-fourths of the clip being in this shape at five cents. The advance secured is upon the prudent way they are letting their wools into the market, and the manufacturers generally are taken to secure enough to anticipate their wants for five or six weeks.

"As the market closes it might be quoted as advanced 2@c strong on above double extra fleeces, holders refusing to yield a fraction from 40c on straight selections. This covers during the month past an advance here of just about 3c, all values on remarks in or make of July. The market has again had an active turn for cal fornias, this fashionable fleece coming through the animation that the fleece of Ohio clip was being rapidly selected out at the West, and the manufacturers are looking as fine, light, good stapled California can be had in lots, the manufacturers are more disposed to take hold of these than of fleeces."

"The movement in California this week is in an easier feeling in the fine fleece parcels, the sales of the very choice of these Pacific wools being made considerably. Within the present condition of manufacturers for fine wool will continue is discussed; if it should, the fine wools will be active in a month, and large about there until November on the merits of the purchases small mills and large mills will be."

"In the West, especially in Michigan and Wisconsin, where one-half of the clip is in farmers' hands, and in Ohio, where only about one-third is still in hands, it will be more than usually difficult to get the usual February advances (that is, what has been customary previous to last year) because of the full clip in farmers' hands and very nearly the same amount of machinery to run as a year ago this summer, there not being so much spirit in the trade spirit as on the dealers in the present prices as might appear.

"Of course the advance in the XXX has some influence on the under grades, but with their advance there will be a better demand for them. For a straight X Ohio 37c, one cent above last week's price, and for a straight X 36c is wanted, an advance of only 2c. In Michigans the actual sales have been made at about last week's figures, as found as reported. Sales in the New York and Northern New England wools there has been no change, nor in fact much business.

"The following is from Messrs. Kitching Bird & Morse's Monthly Circular:

"If over-production is the main cause of the present depressed condition of the woolen industry, the remedy is made plain by the same remedy in the large curtailment of production by the stoppage of machinery, and the consequent lessening of manufactured goods through the auction houses immense quantities of which have been thrown upon the market during the past two months. The condition of the goods market has not influenced the market for wool quite so much as might be expected in a manner quite the reverse. Nearly all kinds of our domestic wools are higher than reached a point where it was as cheap or cheaper to the scoured pound than any foreign wool commanding the same price, duty; therefore, it was quite evident the market could not remain in that condition, and any change would be for the better. During the last of June a firmer feeling has prevailed, which has increased the effect of purchases of all kinds of domestic wools at improved rates. It was expected, wools having reached so low a point, that there would be a rush to take advantage, and in fact a little has been, but from all accounts the opportunity has not become more important. This shows better than anything else to what a ruinous state our manufacturing has been brought, when their productions can be bought at rates that enable them to be exported, notwithstanding the excessive duty on wool and woolens, and indicates plainly that it is no protection, while it was protection that was contemplated in the present protective tariff, both by the wool grower and manufacturer."

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, August 5.—Wool quiteactive, sales comprising 1,784,000 ₱s, part to arrive; extreme quotations unchanged. The demand has been principally for Ohio and Michigan fleeces and California. Ohio washes are in improved and very little double extra in good condition to be had under 40c; Michigan double extra 39@40c; medium and extra 34@35c, closing firm at 36@38c for extra and medium and 34@35c for double extra. Wisconsins 33c. Fine delaine 39@40c; 36@40c for fine delaine; 29@35c for unwashed. Combings market quite firm at the close and holders were very indifferent about selling at current rates. Canada pulled is more inquiry at 38@40c for pulled. Choice Maine sanerfine 40c; pitt cpial sales in the range of 30@33c for superfine and extra.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

August 5.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Receipts crude.	Exports R. R. Bbls.	Exports R. R. Bbls.
Monday, July 32	4,999	.....	2,992
Tuesday, August 1	.....	.....	1,503
Wednesday, August 2	3,461	.....	1,829
Thursday, August 3	5,227	.....	4,883
Friday, August 4	6,975	.....	4,973
Saturday, August 5	.....	.....	556
Total	20,613	.....	16,769
Since January 1	983,925	1,294	458,630
To August 5, 1876	1,004,538	.....	475,399
Same time 1875	621,332	4,084	373,975
Same time 1874	1,217,787	32,741	491,587
Same time 1873	1,129,097	35,492	491,587
Same time 1872	711,239	92,245	341,797
Same time 1871	687,678	96,995	253,393
Same time 1870	677,618	91,282	331,505
Same time 1869	806,053	74,929	373,596
Same time 1868	726,645	105,545	373,560

BUSINESS—The events of the week in petroleum circles have been the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio road to non-combination refiners and the steady downward movement of prices. Last winter the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad made a rule that contracts of less than 6,000 barrels were to pay rates equal to those imposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad on the anti-combination refineries. As refiners outside of the Standard combination were not doing a business that would enable them to export in such large lots at one time, this virtually was a discrimination against them and their business with that road ceased. The railroad company, however, this week withdrew the discriminating rule, leaving them free to ship over its line what quantity he may choose, giving the latter the same advantages in the matter of rates as the combination. The decline in values which has been so marked, being about 12¾@13c on crude, was caused by the discovery of a 150 barrel well in the Clintonville district. Exactly how important this strike may be as to the new development does not yet fully appear, but the general impression is that it belongs to the class called wildcat wells, and that it does not indicate any permanent increase in the production. Still its effect was sufficient to aid the bears in forcing the decline above noticed. However, the newly gained strength past before the close on Saturday and recovered a portion of the loss, from which it is allowable to think that the effect of the new strike has been fully spent. Refined has been weak and declined a shade, but the strong tone of the Eastern markets and the restricting of rates by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad neutralized the effect of the declining crude. The following are the sales and resales of crude throughout the oil regions during the past week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	135,000	Thursday	180,000
Tuesday	81,000	Friday	88,000
Wednesday	109,000	Saturday	250,000
Total			747,000
Last week			641,500

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	26,780	29,613

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years from January 1st to—

	Barrels.
August 5, 1876	747,000
Same time 1875	621,332
Same time 1874	1,217,241
Same time 1873	1,129,947
Same time 1872	711,239
Same time 1871	687,678
Same time 1870	677,648
Same time 1869	806,053
Same time 1868	725,444
Same time 1867	653,648
Same time 1866	630,659
Same time 1865	290,892

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,[illegible]75	16,769
By river	10,500	9,000
Total	23,085	25,769

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five years, from January 1 to August 5:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R.	92,245	35,492	92,744	4,084	1,294
A. V. R. R.	341,797	492,587	521,117	373,975	456,630
Total	434,042	528,079	613,831	378,059	457,291

By river to Richmond to date, 95,500.

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market was considerably excited to-day, with wide fluctuations. It opened weak on confirmed reports of the well at Scrubgrass still flowing at the rate of 150 barrels; and also on the report of the 150 barrel well at Warren doing

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE COMMERCIAL AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the COMMERCIAL, daily, by news agents through Camp Anthony Wayne, during the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on the arrival of the Day Express from the West, at 7:20 P. M. The paper can also be had at the news stands of Messrs. Riley & Sargent, at the Centennial Depot.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 5, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	—WIND.— Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.166	76	81	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.096	94	38	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.132	81	66	W.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.132 Highest thermom... 95
Mean thermom.... 87 Lowest thermom .. 75

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Drowned.

Morris O'Connor, a laborer, who resided on Liberty street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, was drowned Saturday evening while bathing in the Allegheny river. The body was recovered and taken to the Twelfth Ward Station House, where an inquest was held by Alderman Binder, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death.

A Brutal Outrage.

Information was received at the Allegheny Mayor's office, yesterday, that a little girl, aged six years, residing in the Ninth ward, was brutally outraged by a young scoundrel of sixteen. A warrant was issued and the officers were searching for the accused at a late hour last night, and failed to find him.

A Boy Dangerously Injured.

A probably fatal accident occurred yesterday at the Mount Oliver mines, South Side. A boy, son of Mr. Joseph Bingey, while playing on the tuestle work lost his footing and fell through. He hit upon his head, and the physician who is attending him has slight hopes of his recovery. The boy is nine years of age and resides with his parents on Thirteenth street.

Cavalry Reunion.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry (veterans) held a meeting Saturday evening, to make arrangements for their forthcoming annual reunion, to be held in Franklin City, Pa., on the 19th day of October next. The meeting was largely attended by the veterans of that old regiment, and it is expected that a large representation of the regiment will participate in the festivities on that occasion.

Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Dean, agent of the Humane Society, on Saturday arrested John Kirsman, the horse sausage man of Allegheny, for using a horse that was lame, sick, sore and crippled. The defendant was taken before 'Squire McKenna, and in default of ten dollars and costs was committed to jail.

John Shannon was charged with driving a horse that had a bad sore, and part ten dollars and costs to the same Alderman.

Horse Thief Captured.

One of Alderman Milliken's constables arrived in the city Saturday morning with Wm. Albine, alleged horse thief. Albine is accused of stealing a horse belonging to C. H. Beall, of Uniontown, from Point Breeze. Albine had hired a pair of horses, a buggy and a driver from Beall wherewith to drive to a saloon in Connellsville last Monday, but he missed the train and offered $20 to the driver to take him to Pittsburgh. The arrangement was made and they drove to the city, stopping at the Point Breeze Hotel, corner of Fifth and Penn avenues. There Albine got another buggy, and hitching one of Beall's horses in it, left for parts unknown. He was subsequently discovered in Connellsville, and a constable was sent for him. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

A Sad Case of Drowning.

Peter Paul Gallisath, son of Captain B and Mrs. Catharine Gallisath, of Diamond alley, was drowned Saturday afternoon, in Loyal-hanna creek, Westmoreland county, near Latrobe. The Captain had taken his family to visit friends at that place a week ago, and had returned, leaving them with the understanding that they would return by Saturday night before the time set for starting for home the lad went out to fish in a dam, when by an unlucky slip he fell in. Those who saw the accident were on the spot in a few moments, but when the body was taken out life was extinct. The father was telegraphed for, and left for Latrobe immediately. The remains, with the sorrowing parents, arrived in the city on the one o'clock train yesterday morning. The afflicted family have the sympathies of a wide circle of friends in their sad bereavement.

Fire in Allegheny.

About four o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the feed store of U. Cohen, a frame structure on the corner of Penn, between Sheffield and Fayette streets, Allegheny. An alarm was turned in from box 4, and was promptly responded to by the firemen, but owing to the inflammable character of the building, it was impossible to save it. Twenty barrels of flour and a quantity of hay were in the building, but a portion of the flour was saved. Mr. Cohen's loss is about $400.

Several houses in the vicinity of the feed store were more or less damaged. The house most seriously damaged is a dwelling owned by Mrs. Reno and occupied by Mr. George Hogan, who occupies the lower story as a tobacco and notion store. Some of his goods were damaged, but the greater portion were gotten out with the furniture. The roof was almost totally destroyed and a portion of the rear burned through. Damage to the frame of part and the tobacco store was caused chiefly by water. The structure on the other side of the store, also badly damaged, was of frame, of not much value. Its lower story was occupied as an office by Squire Stewart, who succeeded in saving his books, papers and furniture. This building and the feed-store were owned by Mr. Thomas Turner. The fire originated amongst a lot of husks in the rear of the store from some cause unknown. The total damage, including that to other buildings, will amount to $1,500, the loss being chiefly on Mrs. Reno's dwelling.

Local Politics.

The County Republican Executive Committee, Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman, will hold a regular meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The sub-committees are expected to report progress made in their several duties. The sub-committees on Meetings and Speakers, Vigilance and Organization will meet immediately after the adjournment of the general committee.

BUCKEYE REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

A number of Ohio Republicans, now residents in this city, propose to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Club. An informal meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at No. 9 Eighth street. All Ohio Republicans are earnestly invited to attend and take part in the preliminary organization.

THE FIRST HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 3, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In your issue of the 2d instant "a correspondent from the Thirty-sixth ward, South Side, writes that there is being formed a first company recruited in the Western part of the State, having completed our organization about two weeks since."

The Republicans of Rochester were just a little ahead of the "South Side," when on the 21th of June, 1876, they met and organized a Hayes and Wheeler Club and at the same time recruited and completed the organization of "The Rochester Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club," with Thomas Carr, Captain; Charles Schropp, Lieutenant; Frank Weaver, Second Lieutenant.

Reference to the COMMERCIAL of June 25th, will substantiate our claims, for there appeared in the local columns of the COMMERCIAL of that date, a succinct account of the meeting and organization at Rochester.

If, now, no other Hayes and Wheeler club put in her claims to priority, you will favor your readers may congratulate the Thirty-sixth Ward Club upon the honorable position of second to the Roche ster Club, so far as regards organization. Yours respectfully,

HAMILTON P. BROWN,
President of the Rochester Hayes and Wheeler Club.

HOUSING MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The largest Republican meeting ever held in the Eleventh ward, this city, was held on Saturday evening in the school building. The large room was perfectly jammed and the yard was full besides. Mayor McCarthy presided. The roll of the marching club was opened and 205 names enrolled. The following officers were duly elected:

President—W. C. McCarthy.
Vice President—Joseph W. Lewis.
Secretary—George F. Morgan.
Captain, Thomas H. Hunter, First Lieutenant, John E. Riddal, Second Lieutenant, D. W. Semple. The club will meet Tuesday evening for drill and to adopt uniforms.

This meeting puts the Eleventh ward on a splendid footing for the Presidential campaign.

The Vigilance Committee of the second precinct of the ward will meet at the school house on this, Monday, evening, at 8 o'clock for organization and election of officers. With the coming Republican mass-meeting, a rousing Republican majority in November, for the whole ticket, may be expected.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

A preliminary meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards was held at the school-house on Saturday evening. A temporary organization was effected by choosing John W. Riddell, Chairman; Hon. Joseph Mitchell, Vice President, and C. Thiers, Secretary. A committee of arrangements to confer with the different wards and arrange for a general meeting for permanent organization, and to secure speakers and music, was appointed, consisting of William Smith, C. F. Thiers, Adam Hoerr, Captain John A. Fox, Samuel McKinley and Samuel McClung. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening, week.

THE SECOND WARD ORGANIZED.

The Republicans of the Second ward, this city, held an adjourned meeting at the school house on Saturday evening, Mr. Thos W. Davis in the chair.

The Committee on Permanent Organization appointed at the previous meeting, nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—James S. Marshall.
Vice President—Benj Millington.
Secretary—West McMurray.
Treasurer—Dr. A. Brinkwirth.
Finance Committee—D. W. C. Carroll, Simpson Horner, John Torrence, Thomas W. Davis, W. M. De Camp, Geo. L. Millen, John Wilson, Thos. H. Bigelow, Wm. Chapman, Geo. Bennett, Henry J. Weaver and Simon Johnston.
Executive Committee—C. E. Milliken, James Black, B. Gallsaith, James E. Fahnestock.
Committee on Marching Clubs—G. L. Braun, Chairman; James K. Cass, George Cass, Samuel Mason, Henry Vierheller, Rudolph Bechtold, W. B. Neeper, W. S. Donaldson, William McMurray.

The members of the different committees are requested to meet at Republican Headquarters, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, for organization.

Adjourned to meet Thursday evening, the 10th, for the purpose of organizing a marching club.

FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Special Meeting of the Street Committee—Efforts to Reconsider the Letting of the Paving Contracts Fail.

The complaints of property owners and members of the Street Committee, relative to the awarding of the contracts for the repaving of Fifth avenue and Wood street, induced the chairman, Mr. Thomson, to call a special meeting on Saturday evening to reconsider the subject, if desired by the committee.

At the hour appointed there was a full attendance of members, twenty-five in all, together with many contractors and citizens.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to consider certain matters in connection with the letting of the Fifth avenue contract. He said that when the bid of Mr. Johnston, who was awarded the contract, was opened, the right bond was not found in it. Subsequent events show that Johnston and Fred Gwinner, another bidder, had prepared their bonds about the same time, and at the same place, and that each man's bond got into the other's envelope. But there was another matter also. Johnston's bid was defective in that it did not state what kind of a pavement he bid on.

Mr. Rodgers moved that the contract for Fifth avenue be awarded to Macklin Bros. for trap rock.

This was declared out of order at this stage of the meeting.

Mr. Holliday said that at the last meeting it was known that the kind of pavement was not mentioned in Mr. Johnston's proposal, and Mr. Johnston was then called upon, and stated what kind of a stone it was. The committee had accepted the bond at that time, and as the committee are charged with full knowledge of the facts, there was no excuse now for it rescinding its actions.

Mr. Jeremy took the same ground. He said if the Fifth avenue business was reopened Wood street would also.

Mr. Weldon said that it was evident from the tone of the people and the public press that the action of the committee at its last meeting was not satisfactory. As no written contract had yet been entered into with the city he would ask the Chairman if the committee could not now reconsider its former action if it desired to.

The Chairman responded that if the committee had been in full knowledge of all the facts he didn't think it could rescind the contract, but if there was any deception as to the facts it could be reconsidered.

Mr. Jeremy asked if Mr. Johnston's bond now filed was not good and sufficient.

The Chairman read the bond of Johnston, which had been put by mistake in Gwiner's bid, the bondsmen being J. Stacey and F. Gwinner.

Much excited discussion here took place and some bitter feeling was shown.

Many motions were made and finally the question was called on the motion to reconsider the action of the last meeting in the award of the Fifth avenue contract. The yeas and nays were demanded, and were as follows:

YEAS—Clark, Conroy, Froelich, Hughes, Kettenberg, Lenoer, Moore Wm., Neeb, Taylor, Voskamp, Weldon and Chairman Thouson —12.

NAYS—Atchison, Dennais, Duff, Finn, Finney, Holliday, Jeremy, Lynch, Moore, W. J. McCafferty, Roth and Schild—12.

Mr. Rodgers declined to vote.

The motion to reconsider was therefore lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Jeremy now moved that the bond filed by Johnston be approved upon Johnston coming forward with sureties by noon Monday and approving the bond. This was passed by a vote of 14 to 11.

Mr. Atchison then moved that when this be done the City Engineer be directed to sign a contract on behalf of the city with Johnston, and that the stone be measured and rolled. This was passed by a vote of 17 to 8.

Mr. Holliday then read a communication from a number of property holders and residents of Wood street, protesting against the laying of Lyener Belgian blocks, and asking that Belgian blocks be substituted.

The communication was received and filed, and the committee adjourned without taking any further action.

THE WILSON HABEAS CORPUS

What Constitutes a "Reasonable Account" of Ones Self?

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas Judge Collier on the bench, the return of the writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, in which Joseph Wilson is the party whom it was sought to relieve from imprisonment, was heard. Wilson was spotted by Detectives Dement and McGovern some time since, technically as a vagabond, but really as a pickpocket. A hearing was had before Mayor McCarthy and the officers testified that Wilson and a comrade were "shadowed" by them as they were leaving and without visible means of support. Wilson, who is aged about seventeen years, made a statement to the Mayor to the effect that he had been at school at Columbus, Ohio, had stopped at his aunt's, Mrs. Gregory's, and was en route to his home in Philadelphia. Chief Hartzell telegraphed to Columbus and the Chief of Police of that city answered that the young man was a pickpocket. The Mayor then sent him to the Workhouse for six months under the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Reardon, for the prisoner, said he had examined the acts of Assembly, but was unable to find any provision for such a commitment.

Judge Collier remarked that the act of 1854 defined vagrancy, but the act of 1876 directed how offending parties should be disposed of.

Mr. Reardon said that any person was liable to be picked up while passing through a strange city, if the Mayor was right in the case under consideration.

Mr. Swearingen, counsel for the Mayor, read the statement of the prisoner, in which he stated that he had been at school, had studied certain branches of learning, but was unable to designate the authors of the books, upon the close of examination. He was timid and extremely impressible. As an instance counsel said that while the prisoner said he had been living with his aunt, Mrs. Gregory, of Columbus, Mrs. G. came to Pittsburgh and made affidavit that she was his mother by her first husband.

Judge Collier stated that a citizen when arrested should be given a reasonable account of himself, and the only question here was whether the account of himself, given by the man, was a reasonable one.

It was finally agreed between counsel and the Court that the question of whether the vagrancy of Wilson turned on the point whether his statement made to the Mayor was reliable, or deceptive, and that the fact of his discharge should follow; if not, he should be retained at the Workhouse. Decision reserved.

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J. K. Liggett, minor. In the matter of the account of guardian, auditor's report, was confirmed absolutely, by consent.

George Geyer, deceased. Petition of executor for discharge. Order made as prayed for.

Estate of Hugh Ross, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Thomas Keefe, deceased. Citation on administrator to show cause.

Estate of J. E. Bingler, deceased. Report of sales presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of William Kane, deceased. Rule granted on B. Rafferty, administrator, to show cause.

William M. Leman *et al.* Robert Ross appointed guardian.

Estates of Philip Bigley and Samuel Stewart, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

A Cutting Affray.

On Saturday evening a fight occurred in a saloon on Wylie avenue, during which John Kahr was severely though not dangerously cut with a knife. Dr. Irwin attended to the wounded man, who refused to give information as to who did the cutting. The police, however, received such information as led to the belief that the offender was Chris. Kreuse. They arrested him, and he was committed to jail, yesterday morning, by the Mayor, for a hearing on Monday next on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. MTh

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

The Sixth Division in the Centennial Encampment.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Saturday gives a look at the several divisions of the National Guard in the Centennial Encampment, in which it has the following to say of the Sixth Division:

Pittsburgh comes to the front with flying colors. Major General A. L. Pearson, an influential Pittsburgher, commands the division. He went to the war as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, and came back with the double stars of a major general. He served with valor in many engagements, from the first Bull Run to Appomattox Court House, and commanded the brigade that fired the last shell at the last enemy. His Adjutant General, Major Powers, did gallant service in the Western armies; Major Steen, the Division Quartermaster, was one of Sherman's favorite officers; Major Dickson, the division Commissary, was a Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalryman; Major James H. Stewart, the Division Paymaster, did gallant service in General Sickles' brigade; Major Fife, the Division Surgeon, gave boluses to the Ohio veterans; Major James Murray, Judge Advocate, is a Pittsburgh editor. Majors Pearson, Van Fowler, Haymaker and Stewart, Aide-de-Camps, have all smelt powder. Knap's Battery is commanded by Captain J. Ernest Schwartz, who served with distinction in the war. It consists of sixty-five men and has four three-inch Parrott guns. Hutchinson's Battery, ninety-seven men, is commanded by Captain Brew. They bring with them four Napoleon guns. These two batteries counted the best artillery commands in the State. The Fourteenth regiment is commanded by Colonel Hill, who served under General Pearson. The regiment numbers over five hundred men, and every officer, and most of the rank and file, have seen active service. The famous Great Western Band, of Pittsburgh, accompanies this regiment. The Nineteenth Regiment is commanded by Major Tyson, who served in the war times on General Hartranft's staff. The regiment carries over three hundred muskeloaders and marches to the music of St. Cecilia's Band. In this regiment are the Latta Guards, Black Lions, Pittsburgh Rifles, Washington Infantry, three of the crack companies of the State. The Eighteenth Regiment, numbering 460 men, is composed of the "mossy boys" of Pittsburgh. The Eighteenth, known as the Iron regiment, is one of the finest drilled regiments in the country. On Monday afternoon General Pearson will review his division. Each evening, after dress parade, a promenade concert is given by the three crack bands connected with this division.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

During the summer vacation teachers and children enjoy needed rest, and as many of them as are able visit the country for recreation. Meantime the school buildings are being cleansed, and in repair and furnished with fuel for the winter.

Prof. Luckey and a number of Principals and lady teachers recently visited the Centennial.

Prof Jilson, Principal of the High School, has returned from his summer trip. The opening of the High School will now probably be held soon to consult as to the best arrangements for the opening and the increased number of pupils who will attend the institution this year.

A convention of persons interested in spelling reform—that is, in phonetic spelling—is called to meet at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 14th to the 17th of August, inclusive, to promote the progress of the movement.

Prof. T. E. Wakeham has been re-elected Principal of the Watkins township schools, and it is said he is the superintendent of the schools, eleven in number, in Wilkins township.

There is truth in these sentences from *The National Teachers' Monthly*: "The parents of this country are dangerous enemies to the man will acknowledge his own ignorance, but yet detests the person or system that covers the conviction upon him. Sordid wealthy men are not despised by the people, who see no line of difference in their taxes that higher efficiency in schools demands is to their selfish minds sufficient ground for refusing to the schools a generous support. But the most dangerous of all are the religious bigot, unless he be a native-born American."

The election of teachers in the Eleventh ward, this city, was postponed from last Friday until the 28th inst.

Professor Dickson, County Superintendent of Public Schools, has completed his annual examination of teachers, and makes the following condensed report:

Whole number of public examinations held.....	27
Whole number of male teachers examined	172
Whole number of female teachers examined.....	350
	522
Number examined who never taught school.....	251
Number male teachers rejected.....	61
Number female teachers rejected.....	110
Whole number of provisional certificates issued.....	399
Whole number of teachers examined.	621
Whole number of certificates issued.....	399
Whole number of certificates issued.....	399

Professors George J. Luckey and William R. Fox, with their wives and Miss Mary Hazard, teachers in the public schools, leave this morning, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, for Washington City and the Centennial.

Boating Notes.

The rumor that Scharff would accept Coulter's challenge to row at Philadelphia has not been correct in any definite shape.

The challenge of the Manchester oarsman has not been accepted, and it is said that Tom Hughes, who represents Coulter's backer, will endeavor to make a match with Higgins, the English oarsman.

Coulter and Luther are entered for the pair-oared race in the international regatta.

The professional races at the international regatta will be inaugurated, it is understood, upon the close of the amateur contests, and extremely improbable. As an instance counsel said that while the prisoner said he had been living with his aunt, Mrs. Gregory, of Columbus, Mrs. G. came to Pittsburgh and made affidavit that she was his mother by her first husband.

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Estate of Edward Dithridge, deceased. Time for return of sale extended *nunc pro tunc*, as of July 29, until this day. Report of sale made and confirmed *nisi*.

J. K. Liggett, minor. In the matter of the account of guardian, auditor's report, was confirmed absolutely, by consent.

George Geyer, deceased. Petition of executor for discharge. Order made as prayed for.

Estate of Hugh Ross, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Thomas Keefe, deceased. Citation on administrator to show cause.

Estate of J. E. Bingler, deceased. Report of sales presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of William Kane, deceased. Rule granted on B. Rafferty, administrator, to show cause.

William M. Leman *et al.* Robert Ross appointed guardian.

Estates of Philip Bigley and Samuel Stewart, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

A Cutting Affray.

On Saturday evening a fight occurred in a saloon on Wylie avenue, during which John Kahr was severely though not dangerously cut with a knife. Dr. Irwin attended to the wounded man, who refused to give information as to who did the cutting. The police, however, received such information as led to the belief that the offender was Chris. Kreuse. They arrested him, and he was committed to jail, yesterday morning, by the Mayor, for a hearing on Monday next on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. MTh

LEGAL NOTES.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, by F. B. Schwartz against E. Seibert, C. Reif and others, to restrain them from erecting part of a new building on plaintiff's property.

In the case of Reese, Perry & Co., of Venango county, argued in the Bankrupt court on Saturday, the point to be decided is whether the parties, having been adjudged guilty of certain acts of bankruptcy, can now be discharged from bankruptcy.

An action of rejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, by and C. H. Armstrong, Jr., to recover possession of the Osceola coal works, as well as other coal property in South Versailles township. A summons was issued.

Postmaster Arrested.

The attention of the United States detectives have for several months past been directed to the work of forwarding out certain robberies of the United States mails, which were perpetrated in Jefferson county, this State. Among other robberies a number of registered letters were purloined. Special Agents C. B. Barrett and John Frye, of the Postoffice Department, were detailed to work up the matter. A few days ago they came to this city and after consultation with United States Attorney McCormick, and the gathering of facts that had been obtained by personal search, they concluded that the guilty party was being performed in the postoffice at Brookville, Jefferson county, that being a distributing office for that section. They went to Brookville, and after a thorough inquiry they obtained evidence which led them to believe that the party committing the thefts was none less than the Brookville postmaster himself—Mr. John Scott. He was then arrested and brought to this city, an information being made against him by Special-agent Barrett. Saturday afternoon a hearing took place before United States Commissioner McGoodless. The evidence was of a purely circumstantial character, but very strong, and the Commissioner held Mr. Scott in four thousand dollars bail for his appearance at the October term of court in this city for trial. The bail was promptly furnished by three persons, one of the bondsmen being the editor of the Brookville *Republican*, and another the Sheriff of Jefferson county, the present proprietor of the American House in this city.

The amount of the robberies is not exactly known. The Government officers have traced up out twenty-seven dollars thus far, but it is believed to largely exceed that amount, since it has been going on for several months.

I. O. O. F.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., will be held in Altoona, on Tuesday, August 8th.

Grand Master Borie has appointed P. G. John Porter, of Mount Hope Lodge No. 638, I. O. O. F., D. D. G. M., for the Eastern District of Allegheny county.

A grand reunion of the Odd Fellows of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties will be held in Parnassus on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road on the 17th inst. Some of the best speakers in the order will deliver addresses on the occasion.

A Good Appointment.

United States District Attorney McCormick has made a most excellent choice in recommending Joseph S. Cook, Esq., for appointment as his assistant. The Attorney General made the appointment, and issued the commission, which was received on Saturday, and the oath of office administered by Mayor Gamble. Mr. Cook studied law with the late John Mellon, Esq.; is an excellent lawyer for one of his years, and has a host of friends in Pittsburgh as any practitioner at the bar. He is very popular, and, being every way competent, cannot fail to make an acceptable officer.

The Fire This Morning.

At half past one o'clock this morning an alarm was turned in from box 243, corner of Baltimore avenue and Ross street, for the discovery of which was the burning of Wightman's polish factory, a large frame structure on Ross street, this city, owned by Thos. Wightman, and left at Rydney & Smith's coffin room, No. 39 Ohio street, where Alderman Butler qualified a jury last evening for a coroner's inquest. In consequence of the absence of witnesses the hearing of the testimony was postponed until to-day.

The deceased was about thirty years of age, and his clothing consisted of a pair of light mixed woolen pants, linen overalls, brown flannel shirt and hob-nail shoes. He had dark chin whiskers and a moustache and dark curly hair. The body will be held at the coffin rooms to-day for identification. The deceased was, from his appearance, a mill hand, and suspicion is entertained that he was the victim of foul play. Saturday was pay day at many of the mills, and if the deceased received his pay he was undoubtedly robbed, as there was no money found on his person.

Base Ball.

The Union Line and Transfer nines played at Romp Station on Saturday, the Transfers winning by a score of 8 to 6.

The Lame Mules were beaten on Saturday by the William H. Barr club—9 to 7.

The nines of the COMMERCIAL and *Gazette* presented themselves Saturday morning on the Exposition grounds. The *Gazette* boys sustained an overwhelming defeat, scoring only 7 runs while their opponents scored 32. The winners of this game hereby challenge the nine of the *Dispatch* press-men.

A match was played at McKeesport Saturday, between the McKees and Nationals, resulting in an easy victory for the McKees by a score of 32 to 5.

A picked nine of the Robinson Runs, South Side, played seven innings with the Schools of Allentown, Saturday, the game resulting in a victory for the Reas by a score of 19 to 4.

Rev. Hanna at the Second U. P. Church.

Notwithstanding the very warm weather there was a large attendance at the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, at both morning and evening services yesterday. Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, the former pastor, preached at both occasions. At the morning service he took his text Corinthians 1:xii. "Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ." On this interesting theme the reverend gentleman delivered an able sermon, which was listened to throughout with the closest attention. In closing he expressed his happiness in being able to come back to his old and much loved congregation, and to preach Christ to them.

Among the announcements made was the fact that there would be a congregational meeting on Wednesday evening next to decide upon a call for a pastor. Mr. Hanna expressed the hope that God would be with them, and that they would see one another eye to eye and heart to heart.

The Amalgamated Iron Workers' Union.

The Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association wound up its business on Saturday afternoon, by ratifying the work of the week. The delegates from abroad mostly departed Saturday evening. The next convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the first Tuesday in August, 1877.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Allotment of Space To-day—The Building Open for Exhibitors—Appointment of Police—Ample Arrangements for Protection of Property.

Exhibitors will please bear in mind that the Exposition building will be opened at eight o'clock this morning, to give them an opportunity to chalk off their space. Several members of the Board of Managers will be present, and the allotments of space will be made. It is essential, in order that the Exhibition may be got fully under way from the start, that exhibitors secure their space at once, and get their goods in position promptly. There is no excuse for delay, as was the case last year, because the buildings are ready for occupancy, and every facility is being afforded for having the goods in position when the opening day arrives.

The most ample arrangements are being made by the board for the protection of the goods placed on exhibition, and for the maintenance of good order throughout the buildings. A large police force has been engaged, and placed under the direction of Mr. Kennedy, who will have full control of their movements. Following is the list of appointments:

Chief, A. Kennedy; Assistant Chief, John McClurey; Captain of Night watch, P. Johnston; Detectives, P. J. Carrigan, Thomas J. Moorehead, Pat. Pender, James Gilman, William Brown, P. O'Connor, Thomas Lemon. Privates, Thomas Walsh, H. Gebhart, James Pillow, John O'Reilly, Phillip Kennedy, H.